CARLISLE, PA. Friday, March 4, 1864.

s. M. PETTENGILI. & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALI those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise ints and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

National Union Convention. The Union National Committee met at Washington on the 22nd ult., and was called to order by Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, of New

The Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the Committee. in place of Hon. George G. Fogg. of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country. Upon consultation a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention, in the fol-

The undersigned, who by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacan cies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention, held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a convention, to assemble at Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June. 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of pre senting candidates for the office of President and Vice President of, the United States .-Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the electo-

ral college of the United States. A resolution was also adopted inviting the territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote. Committee agreed to meet again at the

oall of the Chairman. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman. E. MoPHERSON, Secretary.

LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.



An Adjourned Meeting of the members of the LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB, of the Borough of Carlisle, will be held, on

SATURDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 71 o'clock, in the room occupied as the Recruiting Headquarters of Lieut. Edgar Lee, adjoining the "American" print ing office, for the purpose of perfecting their organization. A full attendance is solicited. FRED'K. DINKLE,

President pro. tem.

official documents show that during the year 1862, thirteen thousand five hundred claims of deceased and discharged soldiers were settled at the Treasury Department .-The number settled during 1863 was 45,700; and there remained ou hand unsettled, on the first of January last, 74,600.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS vanis, from the Secretary of War, for the organization for an additional Pennsylvania regiment, to be detailed for special duty in one of the great armies now operating against the rebel capital. This is the only entirely new regiment that will be organized under the late call for troops, and the authority was granted to Major Stover because of his long. valuable and gallant service in the field.

THE TRIBUNE asks this pertinent question concerning McClellan:

"If Ged. M. is a true man, why is every traitor his noisy champion?"

It covers the whole ground. None of his professed friends have a satisfactory reason

A LARGE PRINTER GOVE .- Mr. Austin B. Williams, a well known printer of New York, among his associates. Mr. P. T. Barnum re permit him to become an object of the popu bashful when in the presence of ladies, and company. Still more notable characteristics spirits nor tobacco, never wore an overcoat, to a degree seldom equalled. He was a native of Exeter, N. H., and in the 81st year of way home, he was seized with an attack of

ing, 20th inst., when he passed away.

MORMONISM .- It would seem that the late ly reported schism among the Mormons is making headway. We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday: The copyright of a book was taken out the other day. in the United States District Court having the following title: "A Book of Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, carefully selected from the Revolations of God, as given in the order of their dates." It is perhaps, known to most readers that there is a formidable scheme among these "Saints," the secessionists declaring against polygamy, and contenting themselves with one wife-at least one at a time. An organization based on this idea has been in process of completion in this city for some time past, under the leadership of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Israel, L. Bogers, who, in conjunction with others, have published the result of last fall's elections, but their the book above referred to. They say that own record and the verdict of the people are they have missionaries operating in Brigham Young's dominions, who are very successful in making converts. Their present wender. wous is in the vicinity of Chicago, but they have perobased 80,000 acres of land in Missouri, where they intend to settle when the have proved their efficacy by a test of many war is over, and build up a city for the habl. I years, and have received testimonials from fation of the faithful.

LOYALTY.

In a dehate our State-Legislature the other

day, we noticed a remarkably precise and satisfactory definition of the term loyalty. Mr. Purdy, a Democratic member, defines it thus: "I claim that a loyal man is a man who is loyal to the Constitution-who is loyal to the Government of our fathers," That a "loyal man is one who is loval" may be safely assumed by any one, and Mr. Purdy might have improved the stereotyped harangue of Democratic orators, if he had, for once dropped these circular definitions, and had told us what course of conduct, in an emergency like the the present, is characteristic of a man "who is loyal." We can hardly believe that all this prating about the "loyalty to the Constitution and the Government of our fathers." that we constantly hear from Democratic leaders, is proof conglusive that they are loyal men. We remember that Judas betrayed the Saviour with the most significant tokens of friendship and reverence: and we know that they are many in our midst, who are doing their utmost to destroy the Government, whilst professing hourly tion. "Loyalty to the Constitution." (if the phrase is admissible) consists not only in refraining from the violation of the letter of that destroy it. The man is not loyal who gives Constitution. Tried by this criterion how many of the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party of to-day, have any claim to loyalty, even under Mr. Purdy's defini

In a struggle, such as we are engaged, it s necessary to render the success of the Government certain, that it have the hearty support and confidence of the people. In order to obtain this, it is not essential that the people should be taught that the Administration can do no wrong, or that its measures have atways been characterized by the greatest pos sible wisdom, but it is indispensable that they should know, that in the contest the Government is the party of the right. They should be taught that the rebellion was unprovoused and injustifiable, and that the Government has no other alternative than to crush it, whatever effort or sacrifice may be required. That the people are interested in overcoming this gigantic treason, and that their dearest interests are insecure until it is destroyed .-To create this impression has never been the design of Democratic politicians. They have | Mobile being commenced by a large naval from the first, been the advocates of conces sion and compromise. They assert that the war has been the result of the opposite fanaticisms of the Administration and the trait. ors; that it is waged for the elevation of the ly retreated from East Tennessee, abandonnegro and degradation of the white man; that | ed the siege of Knoxville, advanced south it is prolonged for the purpose of enriching by the mountain routes into Georgia, and is the party in power; and that it could be end ed to morrow, by giving the secreted States their rights under the Constitution. For Sherman on the one hand and Gillmore's every reproof that is given the Rebels a score | forces on the other | The first of these deof denunciations is hurled at the Administration, and while traitors are gently chided for making war on the Government, the Administration is oursed for using all the means within its power to protect and defend the Nation's life. Now what is the necessary re-PROM PENNEYLVANIA -- Major John H. Sto- | sult of the course of conduct? Manifestly a ver, of the 106th regiment P. V., has received division of sentiment among the people at a time when the most perfect unanimity is es sential to success. Without the hope that this division existed or would be produced

they cannot otherwise hope to triumph. Summer, when the valor of our brave men, died very suddenly in that city on Sunday had almost applied the overthrow of Rebelmorning. He had worked upon the New lion at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, these in-York Times for twelve years past. His weight | sidious foes of Constitutional Government, but was 420 pounds, and it required no less than | noisy brawlers for "Constitutional loyalty" sixteen yards of broadcloth to complete inaugurated armed resistance to the Govhis exterior outfit. His humor and ready wit ernment in New York, which for a time bade were of a superior order, and there, with his definace to all efforts to suppress it. This extraordinary proportions, made bim a "host" outbreak cost hundreds of lives, millions of dollars worth of property, and worse than all, peatedly sought him for his popular resort diminished the growing confidence in the Gevas a natural curiosity, but his exceeding sen. ernment, which the heroism of our noble sol sitiveness and peculiar character would never | diers had just secured. There is no shirking the responsibility of this overt treason of the lar curiosity. He was extremely timid and New York rioters, nor of the others who participated in many similar though smaller would resort to any subterfuge to escape their outbreaks about the same time. The rioters were veteran volunteers in the Democratic of Mr. Williams may be found in the simple | service; the faithful and tried "friends" of fact that he never knew the taste of ardent | Governor Seymour; the willing disciples of Fernando Wood, Vallandigham and Frank and ,eschewed the common vices of mankind | Hughes; and men who relied for their polit ical information and political faith on the writings and speeches of the very men who his age. About a week since, while on his now tell us that a "loyal man is one who is loyal to the Constitution." The Rebels reapoplexy, and lingered until Sunday mornjoiced over these outbreaks as much they would have done over the defeat of our ar-

> filling up of their wasted and decimated regi-We would suggest to the men who are so fond of defining and describing loyalty and loyal men, that they had better enlarge their definition sufficiently to include themselves. Devotion to the Constitution, is not a charge. teristic of men who do their utmost to oppose the Government organized under that Constitution, and which alone can defend it from the attacks of traitors and save it from destruction. Men are not loyal who are always seeking to divide the people of the loyal States and to incite them to riot, murder and treason. Politicians may seek to define away their disloyalty, as they did to explain away so marked and emphatic, as to render success in either attempt extremely doubtful.

mies, and they have always regarded the ut

terances of Copperhead politicians with the

same satisfaction that they would behold the

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Discords, eminent men who have used thom.

TON STATES

The movements commenced in the cotton States, by way of opening the spring campaign, seem at length to have gradually developed themselves into one grand and comprehensive plan of offensive operations, hav- to stand a battle, would be necessitated to rethe rebels, after some doubt, appear to have Hardee. mastered the secret so well that we need not refrain from giving our idea of the real meaning of the various events. The objective point to which we refer is Mobile, a city and eaport of much value, and the only city of any consequence remaining in the hands of the rebels in the southwest. Of itself, although it is thus important, it would not constitute an acquisition of sufficient moment to compensate for the blood that must be shed and the money expended to take it .--But the campaign has been shaped to make the capture of this city carry with it the com- | Sherman. Some sort of a fight my occur at plete possession of a wide extent of country Daiton, but Johnston will proably retreat to churlish in refusing. in the cotton States, and with it, of course, Atlanta, where, concentrating with Longa large share of the resources which have street, he will stand a battle. their affections and regard for the Constitu- upheld the rehelijon and the lines upon which it has been maintained.

This was the object in view in the capture of places like New Madrid, Little Rock, instrument, but also in withholding aid and Fort Donelson, Tullahoma, Chattanogra, assistance from those who are endeavoring to | Corinth, New Orleans, and notwithstanding the continual assertion that our ponquests actual or moral aid to those who are making must inevitably prove barren, these have war on a Government organized under the borns fruits which not even the most infatuated rebel can call in question. If Grant succeeds in the present campaign, he will inevitably drive the rebellion eastward clear out of Alabama, as he has already done in Mississippi, and make considerable progress in Georgia, if he does not conquer it,

To accomplish this purpose the area of the campaign embraces the entire field from the Mississippi on the west, to the Atlantic on the east, at Jacksonville, Florida, and from the Gulf coast on the south to the Tennesse river on the north. The campaign commenced with three different bodies of our troops moving from these widely separated boundaries. Grant, from Chattanooga, assumed the offensive rgainst Johnston; Gillmore, detaching a column from his corps at Morris Island, landed it on the Atlantic coast of Florida and marched to Jacksonville, which he occupied; while Sherman, from Vicksburg, marched rapidly eastward through Jackson to Selma, Alabama, which he took after a fight; the direct attack upon

force from the Gulf side. The enemy appeared to have been more alarmed by these movements than might have been expected. Longstreet immediateeven said to have reached Atlanta, Johnston commenced to send off troops to meet tachments, intended to operate against Shermon, was suddenly recalled to resist Grant's advance from Chattenooga, which being for the time a mere feint intended for this very purpose, was successful, though not as much so as it would have been had our cavalry had a better leader. The other detachment sent by Johnston to stop Gillmore's advance drove back our force to Jacksonzille, in the Rebellion would never have begun. With | consequence of the mismanagement of the

the question of conquering treason and would | Seymour. The rebel armies have so little transportaremain so until it was conquered, we would have peace without another battle. But the | tion other than railroads, that if the latter hope that the peace party of the North may be destroyed they must abandon the countriumph, and that the Confederacy will be rec- try. This will explain one object of the agnized; or else its leaders will be reglored to movements of our troops, which is to effect their old positions of power and truet, and the rapid and complete destruction of all the that the Government will be re organized on railways connecting Mobile with the rebel such principles as they dictate, is all that en armies commanded by Johnston at Dalton, shall be made of the white male citicourages them to prolong a contest in which by Beauregard at Charleston, and by Lee at zens, designating those who do take and But great as this indirect injury to our | bardly to be considered, except as a resource | giance, with a view to the establish ment of a cause ie, it is not the only aid that Copperhead | for reinforcements. But Beauregard's po | State committee. politicians have given their friends. Last sition at Charleston and Savanah is so strong long distances without feeling crippled, and vention, consisting of the same number of

> along the line of the Alabama and Mississippi railroad eastward from Jackson to Selma. At Meridian be sent off a detachment down the Mobile and Ohio railroad to destruction is known to have reached Quitman, and perhaps Winchester.

At Selma, Sherman reached one of the most important naval and military depots of the ebels in the Gulf States. This place, on the Alabama river, has been a rebel stronghold, a jail for Union prisoners, a navy yard for building iron olad gunboats for the defence of Mobile, and a vast depot for military stores. It is connected with Mobile by the river, and f Sherman obtains steamers enough there, se may embark his whole force against Mobile. But before doing so it would be necessary to des'roy the Alabama and Tennessee Railfoad north of Selma, and the railroads

leading from Montgomery north and south. The rapid retreat of Longstreet from Knoxville to Atlanta would argue the necessity of Sherman conducting his operations with vigor and energy, in order to complete them be fore he could be confronted by Longstreet, remote from succor. The movement of Gill. more's detachment from Jacksonville was for the purpose of destroying the railroads lead ing from that point and Savannah to Mobile. Although thus for a failure for that end, it accomplishes the object of taking away from Mobile and from Johnston a force of some fifteen thousand men, which cannot be spared from where it is unless the rebels abandon Florida and concentrate on Mobile, in which case we can destroy the railroads at our leisare and complete the isolation of Mobile.

The reader may thus see at a glance the American menaces. Earl Russell detended ralue of the animals annually slaughtered was field of operations, with all the contingencies. The government. From Schleswig the dates returned at over two hundred millions of dol. Grant has, by the mere commencement of are to 11th ult. The Danes, it is stated, hars. The annual product of wheat was this campaign, at once transferred the seat of have avacuated their works at Duppell, and this campaign, at once transferred the seat of war from Tennessee and the northern border of the cotton States into the very heart of the latter, relieved East Tennessee finally, and caused the dispersion of the robel forces in with the execution of Schleswig, arrived directions, so widely separated as to

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COT | render rapid concentration almost impossible | by the Danes, and the proposition is said to | probably double that amount. Of ginned | Doylestown branch of the North Pennsylva. f Sherman's force pushes forward to Mobile and comménees the siege, Longstrect follow ing him to relieve the city, of course Grant will advance in carnest against Johnston, and the latter, with his forces too much weakened ing for its aim a single objective point; and treat with a view of joining Longstrest or

Should Hardee be recalled to reinforce Johston or Mobile, the prompt object of Gill more's detachment, after destroying the rail ways, would be to effect a junction with Sherman-a dangerous and difficult operation .-But all these movements of our forces would be materially aided by the immediate and energetic advance of Grant's army from Chat tanooga, which seems at length to have been really undertaken. Thomas' force having pushed on to within three miles of Dalton .-This would compel Johnston to retrent or to recall Longstreet from any advance against

OLD LINE WHIGS.

He who is ald enough to remember the

days of Log Cabins and Hard Cider, will also remember the banners that flaunted in every breeze, over the heads of that glorious party which then rejoiced in the name of Whin. Those were days that will live green in the memory of every man who participa ted in the scenes which then transpired around him; but when he'reflects over the changes which have taked place, a sadness will mingle with his admiration, and he will turn from the theme in sorrow. That old party, with many of its brightest ornaments, has passed from our view, and its miss on has ceased. There is still a remnant of that national guard amongst us, and when they o ss in review before our mental vision, a adness will steal over us which we cannot l ng after strange gods, are vicing with those d. There are others of that class, however, and was opposed by all the Copperheads. who have gone a step farther in the downvard road and linked their fortunes with the ly stated, are as follows: cause of treason. These are stealthily aiding those who are imbruing their hands in the blood of loyal men. If there is a "deeper capacitated from mental or physical disability depth" in the pit of infamy, the man who, or who have served two years during the in utter disregard of all the ballowed memories that come looming up from the past, rolled and drafted. In case the slaves of is willing to become the associate of redhanded treason, in its efforts to destroy the their loyalty, and a Commission is to be ap life of the nation, that man is entitled to it. printed in each slave State now represented If an excuse can be given for the treason of in Congress, who shall award to the said any man, it cannot be for him who rallied ceed \$300. All slaves so drafted or enlisted under the banner of the gallant CLAY, in the to be free forever. The providing of a sub palmy days of Whiggery, but who is now stitute only exempts a man from draft during the ally of treason. For such there is no resurrection. The odium will cling to him go down to posterity, to crimson with shame the cheeks of his unfortunate off-spring. who raises his hand against his count-y, or gives aid to 'y enemies, can not escape the fate that awaits treason and ingratitude.

Restoration of Government for Southern States.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, chairman of the committee on the rebellious States, has intro the certainty that the North were a urit on officer immediately in command, General duced in the House of Representatives a bill ments have been usurped and overthrow, a republican form of government. The bill provides that in addition to the officers now in authority, a Provisional Governor shall be appointed, charged with the civil administration of such State until a State government shall be elected. That when all military resistance shall have chased in said States an enrollment the Rapidan. The latter is so remote as those who refuse to take the on h of alle-

If the number taking the oath shall amount as to enable him to send his troops away to to one tenth of the persons enrolled, a con-Johnston, having the whole of Georgia to | members as both Houses of the last State Leoperate in, may spare reinforcement for Mo- gislature, shall be called for the purpose of constituting a State government. No person-The railways connecting Mobile with who has held any office, civil or military, un Johnston's army, and the interior of Geor | der the rebel usurpation, shall vote or be elgia and Alabama, have already been reach- igible as a delegate, nor shall any person ed by Sherman's corps at Selma. He de- who has held office under the rebel governstroyed the railroad behind him as he went, | ment, or been voluntarily in arms against the United States, be allowed to vote even if he offers to take the oath of allegiance.

The delegates shall meet in convention and prescribe a State constitution, excluding any destroy that work leading to Mobile, and this person who has hid any office under the it contains, we may at least safely rank it as present. Agreed to-17 to 16. Confederate government from a right to vote, the first really philosophic and historical acor to be a member of the Legislature or Gov ernor declaring slavery forever abolished, and Greeley in the light of an advocate who is the no debt, State or confederate, created by pleading the cause of his own individual or under the rebellion, shall be recognized by views before the tribunal of popular judgment

the State. On the adoption of this constitution the interesting and instructive both to friends State government can be elected. That until and opponents." The following interesting such constitution be adopted and government and instructive extracts on "the first eighty cleeted, the Provisional Governor shall see that all laws of the United States and of the Eighty years had not passed since the States and of the Eighty years had not passed since the Control of the States and of the Eighty years had not passed since the Control of the States and of the Eighty years had not passed since the Control of State, except those acknowledging the right to hold slaves, shall be enforced. The Provi-State, except those acknowledging the light of the Dighth December Country's delphia to hold cerlain real estate.

It is hold slaves, shall be enforced. The Providence of the Dighth December Country's delphia to hold cerlain real estate.

By the Dighth December Country's delphia to hold cerlain real estate.

Mr. Hill, incorporating a National Express Company to all parts of the United States.

Mr. Watson, providing for an election of Mr. Watson, providing for an election of Mr. Watson, providing for an election of the Dighth December Company to all parts of the United States. in such State, under the direction of the Press- pride (though that were needless) of a patriident, and the surplus deposited in the Treas. those eighty years, or within the memory of ury of the United States, to the credit of such such state. All slaves are emancipated by this been expanded, by successive and, in good. Mr. Pancoast o be citizens of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS. By the Hibernian, at Portland, we have attacked the government policy in regard ions of dollars. On these farms were over Alexander of Centre, Bowman of Cumberton the Alexander of Centre, Bowman of Cumberton to the Centre of Centre, Bowman of Cumberton to the Centre of American menuces. Earl Bussell defended worth of implements and machinery. The

meet with the support of France, Russia and Sweden.

ABOUT FLOWERS.

The story told and widely repeated that Mrs. Lincoln had sent flowers to a notorious apostle of "peace," to decorate his house for a ball, is a good illustration of the inaccuracy and injustice of the reports upon which we form our opinions of public persons and measures. The facts are merely the White House, which supplies flowers for three millions of dollars. We made flour Presidential parties and for such friends as We manufactured over fifty-five millions. the President or his wife my choose. The worth of cotton into fabrios, worth one wife of the person in question wrote a note hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, besides there were no more than the mistress of the White House required for her own purposes, | eight millions' worth of goods, though import and with the reply a houquet was sent, that the wife of the President might not seem

Such a story is not worth attention, ex cept as an illustration of the persistent hostility of criticism which has pursued the wife millions. of the President from the beginning of the war, and as falsely as in this instance.-There was a time when it was openly insinrebels, and was the enemy of her husband at its victim. There was a time, also, when But of all living men in the country at this noment whose name is likely to be most ilustrious in history?

THE ENROLLMENT BILL. The new law providing for the enrollment nd calling out of the military forces of the ountry in time of war, has been finally perfected and passed by the House of Representatives. The vote on the final passage of the into whose embraces they have fallen; in the | crats as Builey and McAllister, of Pennsylratricidal policy which that party had adopt- vania, and O lell and Griswold of New York, The main features of the new law more ful

> All exemptions, including the Vice Presi dent, Justices of the United States Courts Governors, &c , and excepting only these in-

present war, are done away with. Negroes, both slave and free, are to be enloyal masters be drafted or enlist, a bounty of \$100 is to be paid to masters who prove the time for which such substitute is not list

ble to draft. When a substitute shall be drafted, the per like the shirt of Nessus, and his name will son originally drafted must serve himself or urnish another substitute. The payment of \$300 commutation only exempts a man until corted to the Capitol by a procession, with the names then in the wheel shall become ex., music and transparencies. Men may reason as they will, but the man hausted. All sects or persons who have rethat their lives have been consistent with this idea, are to be allowed when drafted to go into the hospitals or to assist in taking care of the free linea. If the first draft does not give

peated. Sections 19 and 20 of the present enroll nent.aut, referring to the convolidation of egiments and dismissals of supernumerary officers are repeated. Payments of bounties o loyal masters for negroes now in the serthat all such slaves are to be free.

Some amendments having been made in the Senate, committees of conference were appointed by the two Houses, who agreed upon a bill, which on being reported to the House was agreed to by a vote of 73 to 27!

The First Eighty Years of the Republic.

Messrs. O. D Case & Co., of Hartford, Ct., have in the press a new national bock from the pen of Horace Greeley, entitled " A history of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, its causes, incidents and that nothing was in order until a Speaker results: intended to exhibit especially its was elected. nan slavery from 1776 to 1864." We have Democrats voting with the Republicans. received specimen pages and plates from the and were preparing some remarks in review from the Country Gentleman, the re publicant to 17 to 16. tion of which will content us for the present. hours for morning and afternoon sessions As the work progresses, we will have some: thing more to say of it.

The Editor of the Country Gentleman, says.

count of the present war which is to come be, fore the reading public Even regarding Mr. -so elaborate and carefully digested a pleafrom such a source cannot be otherwise that prille (though that were needless) of a patri-otic apostle of 'manifest destiny.' During dian of the Poor to hold a salaried position

passage of this act, are hereby declared not to more than thirty millions. Of its two thence to Spring Garden. thousand millions of agrees of dry land, about Mr. Brown, of Warren, introduced an act tonic, and injured her so that she sunk in a five hundred millions had sheen divided into to prevent the recruiting in the State for short time. Two officers and three men were farms ; loaving three fourths of its surface as other States, which was passed. yet unimproved, though but in part unappro- A petition in favor of allowing passenger printed. Its farms were officially estimated care to run on Sunday was presented by advices from Europe one day later. In the as worth six thousand six hundred and fifty Messrs. Wimley, Quigley, Alexander of Cla-British Parliament the Earl of Derby had millions of dollars, and were doubtless actu rion, and Scofield. sinuated that the latter were seized under and nearly two hu ndred and fifty millions Watt, Sutphen, Miller, Pancoast, Olmstead,

otion, ready for market, our product was about one millions of tons, or more than five nillions of bales of four hundred pounds each. Four hundred and sixty millions of pounds of butter, and one hundred and five millions

of pounds of cheese, were likewise returned as our aggregate product for the year 1869. We made in that year, three hundred and forty milions of pounds of sugar, and more than twenty five millions of gallons of molasses. And, beside consuming all this, with twenty-five millions of pounds of home made honey, we imported from abroad to the value of over thirty six millions of dollars. We dragged from our forests, not including hese: There is a conservatory attached to fuel, timber valued at more than ninety sking for flowers. A reply was sent that importing largely from abroad. We fabricated over eighty millions of pounds of wool, costing forty millions of dollars, into sixty ing nearly all our finer woolen fabrics. We produced sixty-three millions' worth of leather; eight hundred and seventy five thousand tons of pig iron, worth twenty millions of dol-

lars; four hundred thousand tons of wrought

iron, worth twenty one millions; and agri

cultural implements to the value seventeen

The grand total of manufactures, returned by this Census, amounted in value to one paltry system of seduction; thousand nine hundred millions -- an increase of forty five per cent. within ten years. Our nated that she furnished information to the exports for the year ending 1860, amounted dollars, whereof all but twenty seven mill and the country. This time is long passed, ione were of domestic production. Our imbut the venomous tongue of gossip still darts | ports were a little over three bundred and six ty millions. Of gold and silver we exported n that year, nearly tifty-seven millions of it was the fashion to sneer at the President | dollars, and imported about eight millions and as an incompetent officer and trival joker .- | a half; indicating that ours had become one ergor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a little more than seven millions two hundred and torty thousand -- more than two-thirds of it American. About fifty thousand church es, with forty thousand clergymen; two hun dred and thirty nine colleges, having one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight teachers, and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty one pupils; six thousbanish. Many have forsaken the Altar at act stood-yeas 22; mays 60. The bill was and eighty five academies and private which they then worshipped, and are follow- supported by all the members who were elect- schools, with twelve thousand two hundred ed as Union men, together with such Demo- | and sixty teachers, and two hundred and six ty three thousand and muety six pupils; eight thousand nine hundred and seventy eight common schools, with three millions three hundred and bity-four thousand and eleven pupils; three hundred and eighty-six daily newspapers, circulating in the aggre gate one million four hundred and seventy eight thousand four hundred thirty five copies; one hundred and forty six tri-weekly and semi weekly, and three thousand one hundred and fitty three weekly journals, circulating seven millions five hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and fourteen copies; with nineteen quarterlies, five hundred and twenty one literary, and two bun dred and seventy one religious periodicals. mainly issued weekly, sufficiently attest that our progress had not been purely physical,

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Eeb. 29. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 7 o'clock this evening, by Speaker Penney.
The loobie were densely crowded—the new Scontor, Mr. St. Clair, having been es

but intellectual and moral as well.

The deputy Secretary of State was intro ligious scruples against and whose creed pre- duced, and presented returns of the Senatoents them from fighting, and who can prove rial election, by which it appeared that Thomas St. Clair had been elected by a majority of 1994 votes. Senator St. Clair was then sworn in. and

took his seat. Mr. Johnson asked leave to introduce a banners which you have carried so gloriously

bili regulating elections by soldiers. Agreed to-nyes 17, mays 16.

Mr. Connell moved to proceed to a second reading of a resolution adopting old rules guished, she has provided for receiving at the for government of the Senate. Agreed tovice are to be made out with the stipulation ayes 17, mays 16. The resolution was amended and passed-ayes 17, nays 16. Mr. Conneil moved to proceed to the consideration of a resolution appointing a committee to apportion the State. Agreed to-

> ayes 17, noes 16. Mr. Nichols moved to elect a chief clerk of this Commonwealth against all persons and other subordinate officers. and other subordinate officers. Mr. Kinsey moved to amend by inserting cruit volunteers for other States. the word Speaker. This amendment was lost-ayes 16, nays 17, and the resolution of Mr. Nichols was agreed to. Ayes 17, nays 16. The Senate then elected us present, chief clerk and all subordinate officers. All the Democrats refused to vote, on the ground

ayes 17, noes 16. The resolution passed-

moral and political phases, with the drift and Mr. Lowry offered a resolution inviting progress of American opinion respecting hu the clergy of Harrisburg to open the session with prayer. The resolution passed, the

Mr. Connell moved to adopt the joint rule publishers, of the first volume of the work, of the last session. Agreed to-17 to 16. Mr. Fleming moved to appoint a commi

of them, when we encountered the following | tee to contract for publication record. Agreed Mr. Nichols offered a resolution fixing

Agreed to-17 to 12. Mr. Stark moved to proceed to the thirteentl ballot for Speaker. without touching upon the political opinions

Mr. Lowrie moved to postpone for th Mr. Kinsey moved to adjourn. Agreed to -19 to 14.

. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The lie use was called to order at 72 o'clock P. M., by Mr. Speaker Johnson.
The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Cochran, incorporating the Union League of Philadelphia. Mr. Miller, relative to charges for water pipe in Philadelphia, and fixing the rate et

50 cents per foot. Mr. Cochran, allowing the National Banks to hold real estate. Also, an act changing Aldermen's fees to decimal currency. Also,

Mr. Pancoast, incorporating the Spring State. All slaves are emancipated by this been expanded, by successive and in good Garden Railroad Company from Sixth and set, they and their posterity to be ever free, part, peaceful acquisitions, from eight bun Garden Railroad Company from Sixth and All pared by the millions of Spring Garden streets, double track, up Spring Garden streets, double track, up All persons holding or exercising any office, square miles. As population, excluding the Spring Garden street to Twenty-fifth, thence oivil or military, in the rebel States, after the Aboriginal savages, had increased from three to Green; thence to Twenty-third street, inst. at 8 p. m., the rebels succeeded in float-

Remonstrances against same by Messrs. Musse man, Guerusey and Negley. Messra Smith, of Philadelphia, and Wall,

presented a petition of citizens of the Twen-

a seller

nia railroad (11 miles in length), which it is proposed to use to Landsdale, thence from Landsdale to Norristown, and from thence over the Chester Valley railroad (using the track of that road 21 miles) to Downingtown; from thence over the Pennsylvania railroad to Pittsburg, with power to construct a branch from Downingtown to Glenrock, on the Northern Central railroad, and thus reach

Baltimore and Washington. The names of the corporators show that they are principally New Yorkers and Baltimoreans. Bridges are to be constructed at New Hope, over the Delaware; also, over the Susquehannn, and over the Schuylkill at Norristown, to reach the Chester Valley Railroad.

The bill allowing soldiers to vote passed a second reading, but was not finally acted

Adjourned.

Important Proclamation from Gov. Curtin.

Whereas, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter from those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made against the continuance of this And whereas, Information has now been re-

ceived that one of the regiments of Pennsyl-

vania has enlisted almost bedily as from anto a little more than four hundred millions of other State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to purour citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Penusylvania has delighted to honor. Now therefore, I, Andrew G Curtin, Govof the great gold producing countries on earth, if not the very greatest. The number of ocean all citizens of the Commonwealth, but espec do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to voyages terminating in our ports during the lially an emphatically to her veterans in the year ending June 30, 1861, was twenty two army, cautioning them against allowing them-thousand less forty; their aggregate tonnage selves to be seduced from her service. By enlisting in regiments of other States, they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which cur law has provided for them as a right, and not as a harity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage, which an approaching amendment of of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents; and received with applause and consideration as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiments to an abrupt close; their names will-no longer be entered on our roles; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be weakened by the fact that they have abandoned their pative State, deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors, and your fellow citizens. But if you leave her for the service of other States you throw away all these, for their people will regard you merely as mercen-aries, and, when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for yourselves. Recollect your homes, and your families, and your friends, and upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinclose of the war, and preserving as holy relion of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all magistrates, district attorneys, and all other of ficers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws,

Given under my hand and the L. s. Great Senl of the State, at Harris. burg, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth. A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor: Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WAR NEWS.

The Advance of Grant's Army

SHERMAN DIVIDES POLK'S ARMY.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25, 1864. "Our army is now in front of Dalton, and will probably occupy the town to night. Tunnel Hill was carried this morning by our forces after considerable skirmishing.
Scouts who arrived at Oen. Grant's headquarters this morning say that Gen Sherman has struck the Mobile and Ohio Railrond. Gen Sherman has out the Rebel army of Gen. Polk in the center, and both wings are running away in different directions There is a tremendous rebel cavalry force in the rear of Gen. Sherman, but no apprehonsions are felt for a Union disaster. Gen. Sherman lives upon the country which t is stated abounds in stores of all kinds. Great excitement exists in Montgomery, Ala, and the people there are much fright ened at the approach of Gen Sherman. Gen. Grant's scouts also report that in heavy attack on the forts of Mobile is in full opera-

their old quarters. Cincinnati, Feb. 26, 1864. The Gazette's Chattanooga dispatch says the advanced force of Gen Grant's army was within three miles of Dalton on the 25th, The Rebels were driven from Tunnel Hill and pursued till night fall.

Heavy battle at Dalton was not improbable.

tion, but with what success could not be

Gen. Longstreet's forces are back again at

learned.

Harder's and Claiborne's divisions had been sent to reinforce Polk. We learn from Port Royal that on the 18th ing a torpedo against the sloop of war Housa

Mr. Brown, of Warren, introduced an act tonio, and injured her so that she sunk in a drowned ; all others were rescued. Our troops had made (on the 14th) a successful reconnoisnace up Savannah River lo William's Island. Two transports have been lost by grounding in St. John's River Florida. A battle had taken place at Olustee in Florida, but no particulars are given, save that our troops had destroyed a great deal of proper-ty, and returned to Jacksonville. Advices from North Carolina state that the : Rebels will undoubtedly make another effort.

to drive Gen. Peck's forces out of the State, They have three iron-clads nearly ready to ty second ward, asking to be relieved of their move down the Neues, Ronnoke, and Tar riv-Select Councilmen, F. C. Brightly, Esq.

An act was introduced to incorporate the New York, Washington and Pittsburg rail road. The proposed road leaves the New York washington and Pittsburg rail road. The proposed road leaves the New York washington and Pittsburg rail road.